

in front; thorax for the most part pale ochraceous, but with the scales chestnut-tipped, and with two lateral pitchy streaks uniting over the back; abdomen blackish grey, segments somewhat ochraceous; a lateral series of six or seven black spots; anus clothed with pale ochreous hairs and surrounded by a zone of radiating, semitransparent, red-brown, paddle-shaped scales, about half an inch long.

Wings below pale ochreous; a common waved dusky discal line; margin narrowly edged with very light ochreous; a series of submarginal black spots between nervures: primaries with medio-discoidal area dusky; base, inner margin, and basal half of second median interspace whitish ochraceous: secondaries with large black spot at end of cell; fringe white, spotted with brown: body below for the most part pale ochreous; head, front and hind legs, and anus, except valves, red-brown; two long curved tufts of carmine hairs at base of abdomen.

Expanse of wings 3 inches 3 lines.

Hab. Java, Batavia. Coll. Cornthwaite.

The scales on the tail of this extraordinary moth are very similar to those occurring on the bodies of many Lepidopterous insects as seen under a high magnifying-power.

The genus comes nearest to *Duduna*.

XVIII.—On a new Genus and Species of Hydroid Zoophytes.

By W. D. ROTCH, Esq.

STAUROCORYNE, nov. gen.

Gen. char.—Stem simple, rooted by a creeping filiform stolon, the whole invested by a polypary. Polypites terminal, clavate, with several verticils of capitate tentacula disposed in the form of a cross.

Staurocoryne differs from *Coryne* in its mode of growth and the disposition of its tentacles. Its mode of growth closely resembles that of *Cladonema*; and it is equally slender and hyaline.

In the cross-like disposition of its tentacles it nearly resembles *Stauridium*. Its reproduction is unknown.

Staurocoryne Wortleyi, nov. sp.

Stem simple, of extreme tenuity; polypary hyaline and smooth; polypites clavate, with 12 tentacles (when fully grown) disposed in 3 whorls of 4 tentacles each; gonophores not known.

I have named this minute but beautiful hydroid after Colonel Stuart Wortley, in whose tanks it was first found. It grows along the glass sides of the tank, sending out long creeping shoots, whence the polypites rise at intervals.

It has recently appeared suddenly in my tanks, and, I fancy, is not uncommon, though liable to be overlooked through its minute size.

XIX.—*The Muscular Anatomy of the Koala* (*Phascolarctos cinereus*). By ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.B., Professor of Zoology, University of Dublin.

A FINE female Koala was procured from Mr. Gerrard by Prof. Haughton for the Anatomical Museum of the Dublin University; and as it was in splendid condition for dissection, we were enabled to examine its muscular system thoroughly. As in its anatomical arrangements it is by far the most aberrant form among the Marsupials, I have compiled the following list of its peculiarities, from which it will be perceived that the myology of this animal is full of interesting features.

The specimen was a salted one; but its muscles were exceedingly well preserved and easily dissected. She measured 26 inches in length; and throughout there was a marked disproportion in the development of the two sides, the left-side muscles being very much larger and stronger than the right. There was an exceedingly strong *panniculus carnosus*, which sprang from the outside of the arm, and the fibres of which passed backwards in an arcuate manner to the integument of the sides; and forward, forming a very thick *platysma myoides* in the neck; this muscle had a thick rounded anterior border, and terminated by being inserted into the skin along the ramus of the mandible; and, stretching even above this limit, the facial fibres formed an even sheet over the front of the *masseter* and the facial artery to terminate in the middle line of the lower lip, the margin of the mouth, the ala of the nose, and the lower margin of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids.

The *platysma* on the hinder part of the body displayed nothing of importance; its femoral attachment was weak.

The facial muscles were unusually strong, the *orbicularis palpebrarum* being a simple thick ring, composed of several thick fascicles; the *occipitalis* arises from the occipital protuberance, and passes radiating forwards; the *frontalis*, quite separate, arises from the mesial line of the scalp, and runs